

SILVER HAS AN ABLE CHAMPION

To the friends of silver throughout the United States: The single gold standard advocates have called a convention to meet on the 23d of this month in an at-

## AGITATION AND EDUCATION TO GO ON

Washington, D. C., the champions of the United States and holders of the Galveston semi-centennial cup, drilled to hold their title and their work was of the high-

## FROST HAS DONE GREAT DAMAGE

ker, C. L. Keeton, S. M. Templeton,  
A. Wilson, J. H. Wafford, J. T. Borah.  
sions and church erection—T. A. Cow-  
A. H. Stevens, W. T. Sullivan, T. A. Lo

THE FARMER PAYS ALL OF FIFTEEN

**Convinced He Was Sincere.**  
have questioned Mr. Wilson, and am











## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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Will be The Sunday Constitution issued tomorrow, the 19th, consisting, like that of last Sunday.

## OF 30 PAGES.

It will contain the news from every quarter of the globe, and

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LIFE ON THE PACIFIC COAST—By Maude Andrews.

WOMEN AS SWIMMERS—Illustrated.

TALKS ON BEAUTY.

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THE AUTHOR OF "SWEET MARIE" AT THE PYRAMIDS.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET.

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THE NICARAGUA CANAL, with map showing the projected route.

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HEROES OF CAMP DOUGLASS.

RED MEN'S ORPHANS—Illustrated.

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## 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 18, 1895.

## Republican Division.

In the discussion of the financial question it has been customary to consider the division over the matter of coinage as a source of embarrassment only to the democratic party. The republicans have until recently had very little to say on the subject of division in their own ranks over this all-absorbing topic, and the discussion has been going on as if only the democratic party was to be the sufferer from such currency contention as might be created.

The fact that the question has been looked upon as one threatening only to democratic interests probably grows out of the political ascendancy of that party, and also that as a result of the consideration of the coinage question under the present administration there has developed what appears to be a hopeless division among democrats elected on the same platform.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the republicans are just as much divided on the currency question as the democrats have shown themselves to be, and a recent speech by Senator Teller, of Colorado, emphasizes the impending split among them. In an address at Denver, Col., last week Senator Teller, who is one of the most conspicuous republicans in the west, and who has been twice a member of the cabinet in republican administrations, announced that he "had cast his last vote for any presidential candidate who was opposed to silver or lukewarm in its interests. It is free coinage or disruption for the national republican party in 1896—which you will choose?"

Until a few years ago the republicans have had almost the solid vote of the trans-Mississippi states west of Missouri. It has been considered a certain thing for the electoral vote of twelve or fifteen of these states to go to the republican nominees, and more than one national election has been turned into a

republican victory by the strength of the party in the far western states.

While six months ago every indication pointed to certain republican victory in the next presidential election, and democratic chances were growing darker every day, there has been a wonderful change of late, and the outcome of the next election is rendered most uncertain by the spread of the silver sentiment throughout the country, and particularly in the south and west, threatening, as it does, the loss to the republicans of every state west of the Mississippi river.

On a gold standard platform, or on an evasive declaration, which will be construed as nothing more than an effort to deceive the people and commit the party to the adoption of the gold standard by stealth, it is safe to say that the republicans will lose practically the solid west and that they will have to fight for their existence in the states of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota.

If the democrats take outspoken position for the restoration of silver as a standard money metal it is entirely probable that the party will carry every state west of the Mississippi river, the solid south and enough of the middle-western states to make a clean sweep in the national election next year.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat, in discussing the subject, truthfully says:

"The split within the republican ranks on the subject of silver is a serious matter. It will be more distinctly sectional one. All but three of the states west of the Mississippi are republican, the republicans having full control in fourteen of them, returning twenty-five members of the senate. No one imagines that the republicans of these states, no matter how stalwart they may be, will follow the party into the ranks of monometallism. Most of these states are known distinctively as silver states, taking the most radical view of the financial question, and willing to go the greatest lengths in order to remonetize silver. Whatever the result may be elsewhere, they can be counted on as certain for bimetalism."

What can the republican party do to avoid Scylla and Charybdis?

One thing is certain—theonly hope for democratic victory next year rests in an aggressive fight being waged by the democratic party for the restoration of silver as a standard money metal—for a return to the condition existing prior to 1873. This course offers the only promise of victory. If there is anything in another course the beneficiary will not be the democratic, but the republican party. If the people of this country want the gold standard they will get it through the republican party, and if they want genuine bimetalism, if they want a return to the conditions existing prior to 1873, if they believe in the old-time period of the nation's greatest prosperity, they will seek it through the democratic party, if that party but gives them the chance.

## Our Neglected Sister.

According to late reports the Hawaiian republic is in a bad way.

The monarchists are growing stronger and they plot and conspire in sight of the capitol. The queen's friends are growing bolder and it is on the cards that they may any day make perhaps a successful effort to overthrow the republic.

It is generally believed that this unfortunate state of affairs is due to the practically unfriendly attitude of our government. Instead of aiding our young and struggling sister, at least to the extent of backing her with our good will and sympathy, we have been against her or coldly neutral from the very first.

The largest interests in the Hawaiian islands are owned by Americans and the republic was established by Americans in sheer self-defense against the royalists, who were oppressing and robbing them. These people should have received our favor and protection, and under our wing the little republic would develop into a progressive and well-governed country that would be identified with us in all essential respects.

But if we continue to turn the cold shoulder to the republic of Hawaii we need not be surprised to see the monarchists re-established, and with it will come the persecution of Americans and the adoption of a policy opposed to our interests. Just why our government should always side with monarchy in recent years is a mystery.

## Too Much Briggs.

The reports from the general assembly of the northern Presbyterians make rather queer reading, and thousands of good people are of the opinion that we are getting too much Briggs and too little of other matters.

It may be that Dr. Briggs is the most dangerous of heretics, or it may be that he is on the right line. As the Presbyterians are divided among themselves upon this issue we do not propose to discuss the merits of the case or to espouse either side. But we are inclined to think that the case might be disposed of without taking up so much time in so many Presbyterian synods and assemblies.

To read the reports an outsider would suppose that they referred to a political campaign. We read about the Presbyterian League's efforts in behalf of Briggs, and we are told that organizations are pledged to secure the reversal of the acts of preceding assemblies in the Briggs case. Reference is made to the millionaire members of the church who dominate the home and foreign mission boards, and it seems that the fate of many officials in Presbyterian institutions is to be decided, not upon their competency and merit, but upon their attitude toward Briggs.

There are no better and more plous people in the world than the Presbyterians, but we regret for their own sake and for the sake of others that this Briggs matter is taking up so much time. It is to be feared that it will prevent the assembly from giving proper attention to home and foreign missions and other matters connected with the advancement of Christianity and the welfare of mankind.

Is there no way to settle the Briggs case? Must it be dragged through assembly after assembly and fill the newspapers year after year?

If such methods were allowable it would be better to lock up Briggs, or exile him or turn him over to a special committee with power to act. Almost

anything would be better than this prolonged discussion over him at a time when all the plecty, brains and energy of the church are needed to spread the gospel and redeem the masses from the insidious temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil.

If nothing else can be done cannot Dr. Briggs be induced to shut up? The ups and downs of the case are vexatious and tiresome. In these hard times the people need something consoling and restful from great religious assemblies. It is too much to force them to rack their brains over the Briggs mystery.

## A Bogus Siren.

Cleveland G. Arnold, who was arrested in Chicago the other day for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, has made \$1,000 in the past six months out of a few advertisements and without any capital.

Arnold's methods were simple. He inserted attractive advertisements in papers which had a country circulation, representing that he was a pretty young woman with a large fortune, unhappy in her home life and anxious to marry. Here is one of his advertisements:

"A prepossessing young lady worth \$10,000 desires to marry; age, twenty-five; five feet three inches; weight, 125 pounds; brown hair and eyes, amiable disposition, strong and healthy, nicely formed, good housekeeper and cook; farmer's daughter; musical abilities."

In reply to his correspondents he stated that unpleasant circumstances at home had caused the insertion of the advertisement. A Mr. Warner, of Minnesota, wrote to the address given and asked for references. To this Arnold replied:

"I will not send you references, for there is hardly anyone in Chicago in whom I have confidence. If you would best stop writing. But why can you not trust me and send me \$30 so that I may come to you? Send it in a check or postal note, as then I would have to have my friends identify me, and I cannot bear to have them know my plan. Now, my dear friend, I am a judge of men to be honest with you, and if you trust me our lives will be full of joy and bliss. Answer this letter soon and settle my affairs. I think we were intended for each other, and since I heard from you I have been in such a happy frame of mind."

Warner laid the matter before the government officials in Chicago and secured Arnold's arrest.

Charles Mabo, of California, was another correspondent, but when Arnold asked him to send railroad fare the matter dropped. A Massachusetts victim sent \$20 and a ring and was getting ready to come to Chicago for his bride.

At the time of his arrest Arnold's business was increasing, and he was mailing pretty photographs of the alleged heiress to farmers all over the country. His punishment under the law is not a matter of much interest to the public as the peculiar crankiness of the well-to-do farmers in every section who so eagerly rushed into the snare set for them by an unknown advertiser whom they supposed to be a pretty young woman with a fortune. They do not deserve any sympathy. Men who will pass over the reputable marriageable women in their own community and hunt up an unknown siren at a distance who is supposed to have some money ought to be swindled, and we hope that Arnold's correspondents paid well for their folly.

## How To Make A Great City.

Because Kansas City has doubled its population in a decade, having in 1890 over 132,000 people, as against 55,000 in 1880, its citizens believe that they can expedite its growth if they adopt the proper means.

The idea now is to push the city up to a population of 500,000 in five years, and it is to be done by building and operating factories. Speaking of this scheme, The New Orleans Picayune says:

"This is a bold project to be undertaken by the people of any city at the moment that the city is emerging from a great financial panic; but there are sense and brains in this boldness. It is only when taken at the foot that the tide runs. Affairs can lead on to fortune. When the tide begins to come up, then it is time to make ready to launch forth on the flood, and this the Kansas City people are doing. Their courage and enterprise should teach a lesson to the citizens of New Orleans."

Without doubt, manufacturers are capable of employing and supporting a large population than are any branches of agriculture and commerce. The number of persons required to grow a pound of cotton is small compared with those required to convert that cotton into a yard of cloth. In the same way, the production of any raw material is but the result of a few crude processes, while elaborate and ingenious operations must be gone through with in order to transform it into objects of use and value.

The people who work for wages are the people who support a city, because they are paid at short intervals, and all their money goes into immediate circulation for the articles necessary to their consumption. A comparatively small number of men are required to handle the commerce of a city; but in extensive manufacturing the demand for labor is enormous. There can be no city of large population that is not heavily engaged in manufactures, and to increase the population on a small basis of commerce is a corresponding development of manufactures. The city of Kansas City have arrived at this conclusion, and they have set out to put their ambitious designs into execution, namely, to raise the population of their city to 500,000 in five years.

This is on the right line and it is the Atlanta idea exactly. We have more than once doubled our population in a decade, and we are going to do it again. Atlanta now has nearly seven hundred manufacturing establishments, great and small, and our numerous wage-workers are rapidly becoming home owners and their industry and earnings contribute very largely to the building up of the city.

The development of the iron region in Alabama will make Atlanta to Birmingham what Philadelphia is to Pittsburgh, and our proximity to the raw material will increase the number of cotton mills from year to year. The immense supply of timber at our doors will soon cause this city to become a center for the manufacture of furniture, wagons, agricultural implements, railway cars, etc. It is the best place in the south for railway and machine shops and diversified industries of almost every description, and the outside world is rapidly finding it out.

We have plenty of public spirit, brains and home capital, and all that is needed is better and more systematic organization. It would be well for our leaders to

keep an eye on Kansas City, and if some of her methods suit our conditions we should adopt them. We are pulling for a population of 500,000 in the course of the next two or three decades, and we must build and plan on broad lines. The citizen who will not use his money in aiding our development is of very little use to Atlanta. The city is on the threshold of a new career of progress and prosperity, and a policy of liberality and enterprise will be needed in order to achieve the best results.

Diversified industry is what we need! The factory is the thing!

## The March of the Trolley.

Within the past five years the trolley electric cars have covered so many localities that they are getting a great deal of the passenger traffic in the suburbs of cities and between populous country towns a short distance apart.

In Pennsylvania and Connecticut the courts have recently held that the trolley lines are not authorized to use public roads for their tracks under the permission of the authorities until they secure the consent of every proprietor whose land fronts the roadway. This ruling checks the progress of the trolley in these two states, and yet they are making headway there and in other states, especially in the thickly settled north. In Pennsylvania the legislature has just passed an act authorizing street railways to carry freight, and the Lehigh Valley road will equip all its charter branches as trolley roads for freight and passengers.

In Vermilion county, Illinois, a trolley line has been granted for twenty years the free use of public highways for freight and passenger service for a distance of thirty miles, paralleling the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road, on condition that passengers shall not be charged more than a cent and a half a mile. In Michigan an electric road forty miles long is being constructed from Port Huron. It is laid with heavy T rails and will be equipped with standard freight and passenger cars. It will cost less than \$7,000 a mile to build and equip, whereas the cost for a steam railway would be between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

What it will cost to operate and renew the trolley lines the future will determine, but there is good reason to believe that this cheap, rapid and satisfactory system of transportation will be greatly extended in the next few years. The electric lines will be very useful in the farming districts, connecting them with their country towns and the markets and acting as feeders to the steam railways. It is not likely that there will be any serious discrimination against them attempted by the state legislatures. Such measures would be very unpopular, and the steam railways will in the end find the electric lines such valuable auxiliaries that they will not oppose them.

## An Epidemic of Monotony.

The authorities in Washington city have suddenly decided to enforce the Edmunds law against polygamy, as it applies to the District of Columbia as well as to Utah.

Under this law all couples who should be married can be made to enter that state or suffer a penalty. Eight persons were arrested under the law Wednesday and as they could not be married on account of previous entanglements they were all fined or sent to jail. Most of the offenders are negroes, and their preachers are reaping a harvest. Several ministers are stationed within call of the city hall police court, and the marriage license clerk, instead of issuing six licenses a day, is now issuing an average of sixty-two.

The enforcement of the law will probably affect 5,000 colored people in the district, to say nothing about the whites who have violated it. Many of the colored people who will be proscribed have been married and have not been divorced. They will now be driven to commit bigamy, which is a felony, if they desire to get out of the misdemeanor cases now made against them under the Edmunds law.

When this statute was passed it was intended to make it crush out polygamy among the Mormons in Utah, but its unexpected enforcement against thousands of colored people will be an unpleasant surprise to the friends of that race in the north who have never been disposed to abridge the freedom of their pets in the matter of their domestic relations.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Says The American: "In the twenty-one years from the date that silver was demonetized, the price of silver has declined in price nearly one-half, lacking only 1/2 cent per bushel of half; cotton declined more than half, 21-1/2 cents per pound more, while the decline in the price of silver was less than half. The price of silver is now 44 1/2 cents per ounce less; wheat declined 4 1/2 cents per bushel; cotton declined 6 1/2 cents per pound; and silver declined only 4 1/2 cents per ounce. Gold has advanced 1/2 cent per ounce. The standard has not caused as much fall in silver as it has in our two great articles of export—cotton and wheat. The fall in price of all three was regular during the entire twenty-one years, and was produced by the same cause—the discarding of silver as money of redemption. Most other commodities have gone down in a somewhat similar ratio. Silver remains at its old comparative value. Gold has doubled in price; its functions have been doubled, and hence its appreciation."

Among the strange customs in Corea is the privilege accorded to the women to walk the streets at night and to be seen in public after dark, while the men are strictly confined to their homes and subjected to imprisonment and floggings if caught abroad during the night. The custom is said to be the only drawback to this custom seems to be the presence of tigers, which abound in Corea, and seem to render themselves quite at home in the streets at night. The women, as the typical New York dude on Broadway or Fifth avenue, makes himself the unescorted daughters of Uncle Sam.

The international naval review at Kiel to celebrate the opening of the canal from the Baltic to the North sea will begin June 13th and continue several days. The Kiel canal cuts through the peninsula on which Denmark is situated. Its construction necessitated the removal of 56 per cent more earth than was taken from the Manchester canal. It is sixty-two miles long, thirty feet deep and two hundred feet wide at the surface of the water. Twelve years have passed since the work was begun. Though built by the government, the Kiel canal will be open to the ships of all countries. For traffic between ports of the Baltic sea and those of the North sea, the Kiel canal is better and more systematic organization. It would be well for our leaders to

countries bordering on the Baltic—Germany, Russia and Sweden—will derive the most benefit from the new waterway, every country capable of using them will be benefited. Denmark excepted.

Senator-elect Steve Elkins in a New York interview states that he favors Judge Goff or some other southerner as the candidate for vice president on the next national republican ticket. As to silver, he says: "I am a limited user of the word. I believe in the use of silver as a money metal, but I do not believe in free coinage. The power is invested in the government to coin money and limit the value thereof. I am in favor of the government establishing a parity between the metals at a ratio of 16 to 1 or 20 to 1, or whatever it should be. The government having established this parity, it should maintain it. I would like to see it done by international agreement, if possible, but that failing, I think it can be done by law. I am not strong enough to fix its own money rate. When I was quite young there was a good deal of talk in the country about there being too much gold in the world, and it was argued that the coinage of gold should be restricted. Because a man brings silver to the mints it does not follow that the government must coin it. Let the government coin as much as it needs and reject the rest. When I was in congress from New Mexico a coterie of us advocated retiring all bills under \$50 and putting out silver in place of them. Some action similar to that is sure to be taken by the next congress."

An interesting pamphlet by Ben E. Green, of Dalton, is entitled, "History of the Noble Classes," by Adolph Granier de Cassagnac, preface and translation by J. E. Green. It is an argument for government currency receivable for all dues, public and private, and the De Cassagnac book is merely referred to as a text for Mr. Green's treatise. Students of the social question will find much in the pamphlet that will repay them for its perusal.

Digging up a coffin in order to obtain memoirs of the first Napoleon hardly seems necessary nowadays. That was done though, it is said, for those who are interested in the life of the emperor. His widow had only three copies of the memoirs printed, and deposited one in her husband's coffin, after having it bound with great trouble. When she died she left directions that the book should be printed from the other two copies, but, as they could not be found, the emperor's memoirs were printed from the copy that was in the coffin, and it is from that copy that the book was printed. It is a pity to dig so much for a book that can be obtained in any library. The Napoleon books that are not worth buying.

## NORTHERN VIEWS.

Springfield Republican: The simplest and easiest way out of the dilemma is, as we have suggested before, to ignore the question of the constitutionality of the law and have it enacted in a quiet and unobtrusive manner. This is not a difficult thing to do, nor is it by any means impossible to enact a law that shall give the people of the United States the control of its affairs. It will be very hard to make a law that will disfranchise the majority of the negroes, no matter what the name of the law. The suffrage, while giving every white man a vote; that is an ideal that the people of South Carolina ought to be willing to abandon.

New York Tribune: The proclamation of Governor Evans contains some talk about flags: "There are only two flags—the white and the black. Under which will you enfold your arms? Will you enfold them under the light under the white man's flag?" So the "stars and bars" has a successor. Not the red flag of anarchy, nor the black flag of pirates, but the symbol of race warfare and defiance of federal law. This is the official proclamation of the governor of a state of the union. It is monstrous impudence, but it is also extreme forgetfulness. It ignores the fact that the American people, proved at ballot box and on battlefield on more than one occasion. There is room for only one flag in this country, either for peace or war. It is the flag of the white man, the black flag, nor the red flag. It is the stars and stripes which is our protection and our glory.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## The Apple Tree Tradition.

Atlanta, Ga., May 14.—Editor Constitution: I see in your paper of this morning that Mr. A. T. Allen, of Harmony Grove, has a piece of the apple tree "under which General Lee surrendered in 1863." The fact is General Lee did not surrender under any tree at all. General Grant, in his "Personal Memoirs," says: "Much is said of General Lee's surrendering under an apple tree and apple tree jewelry, purporting to have been taken from that tree, has been sold all over the country. Much has also been said about General Lee's offering me his sword and my handing it back. All this, and much more, is purely romance. I have not General Grant's book at hand, but the above are very nearly his exact words."

The fact is General Lee did not even write to General Grant, but he did surrender from under any apple tree. (See General Long's "Life of Lee.") All the apple-tree talk springs from the fact that the messenger carrying the news of the surrender from General Grant to General Lee found "the flower of southern chivalry" sitting under the shade of an apple tree. But when General Lee said that he had surrendered to General Grant, "I received your note this morning between the picket lines, whither I had come to meet you," etc. Now, this famous tree did not mark the spot where General Lee surrendered, nor where he wrote his note offering to meet General Grant for that purpose.

Still, one of the local papers said, some days ago, that General Longstreet's deafness was caused at the battle of Gettysburg. This will not do. Mr. Davis, in his "Life of Lee," says that a number of his generals, including Longstreet, were taken prisoner by the Union army after a northern invasion as proposed by himself, says: "General Longstreet, though present, took no part in the conference on account of his well-known deafness." This conference, I know, was prior to the Gettysburg campaign.

My quotations—though I do not pretend they are literary—are from "Personal Memoirs of General Grant," "Life of Lee," by General Long, and "Rise and Fall," etc., by Jefferson Davis.

I can cite to page or section, as I am away from home and have not the books at hand. Yours truly, W. T. COWLES.

## Secured Statesmen.

From The Butler Herald. We are indebted to The Atlanta Constitution for the information that The New York Herald has made a statement that the goldbugs of the east have "secured the services of a number of southern statesmen" to "draw up" for The Constitution, put in delegates to the "sound money" convention to be held at Memphis.

We are curious to know what "southern statesmen" can be thus secured. How have they been secured? What was the bribe? In short, the public as well as ourselves would be glad to ascertain the modus operandi of "securing southern statesmen."

## As to Speaker Crisp.

From The Dawson Ga. News. Can it be that Mr. Crisp's position on the silver question is in doubt again? While the silver papers are jubilating over the recent published utterances of the ex-speaker the gold organs are hilarious over the fact that no one here has affirmed that he is in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1. The speaker should speak with greater understanding.

## Simply Absurd.

From The Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise. Talk about Grover Cleveland being the next democratic candidate for the presidency is simply absurd. If he should be, you will certainly see the "solid south" broken. Mark our prediction.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## The Poor Man's War.

It's a lonely way that a poor man goes. (But here's to the rich—the rich!) It's a lonely life that a poor man knows. (But here's to the rich—the rich!) There's a pauper's field when a poor man dies. And never a cent to close his eyes! (But here's to the rich—the rich!) (But here's to the rich—the rich!) A poor man's life is a lonesome life. (But here's to the rich—the rich!) And it's: "Oh! for bread for the weans and wife!" (But here's to the rich—the rich!)

There's a pauper's hearse when a poor man dies. And a pauper's grave where a poor man lies! God is above us—He rules the skies. (But here's to the rich—the rich!) Here's to the rich! . . . Let the poor man go! (Oh! here's to the rich—the rich!) Can you feel the hunger you do not know? (Oh! here's to the rich—the rich!)

A darksome cloud on the future lies; A woman weeps when a poor man dies; But God is above us—He rules the skies. (But here's to the rich—the rich!) Dear heart! dear heart! through the years so true! (Away with the rich—the rich!) I do not die for a crust and you! (Away with the rich—the rich!)

There's a lonesome grave where a poor man lies. But the flower Love plants there never dies. And you light me heavenward with your eyes. (Away with the rich—the rich!) —FRANK L. STANTON.

## At the Fire in the Schoolhouse.

"There goes the fire bell. Where's Johnny?" "At school, a-standin' on the burnin' deck!" We read from a Brooklyn paper that Mr. Lucius Perry Hills made quite a "hit" in that city last week on the occasion of his recent readings there. This is not surprising to his Atlanta friends. Mr. Hills is one of the best of our humorists, and is only a modestly paid man when he shall take his place with the foremost entertainers on the stage. With a modesty that is equally as rare as his talent, he captures and controls all hearts.

That censor of American literature, Mr. Bowdler, who presides over the various departments of The Ladies' Home Journal, has been writing articles for cheap magazines, advising young men as to the proper course to follow when Mr. Bowdler is called to read the state of affairs, while giving every white man a vote; that is an ideal that the people of South Carolina ought to be willing to abandon.

## WALKING AND DYSPESIA.

Pedestrian Exercise the Great Remedy for Weak Stomach. From The Washington Post. "Half the dyspepsia and indigestion and general debility from which so many people seem to be suffering is due to nothing in the world except a lack of exercise," said an old physician with a wise shake of his head. "Take all these department clerks, for instance. More than half of them lose from twenty to thirty days a year of government time on account of sickness due to these causes. They get up in the morning, hurry through breakfast and rush out to get aboard a street car. When they reach their office, instead of climbing upstairs they get



## IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

## Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

The Park street Sunday school of West End has postponed its annual picnic until further notice, on account of the rainy weather. The school was to have gone to Vinings today, but will wait until the weather is pleasant.

Ordinary Calhoun returned from Savannah yesterday. He has been in attendance on the exiles' convention in the Forest City. He was to have dined on board of a man-of-war yesterday, but was forced to leave on account of pressing business engagements here.

Criminal superior court has adjourned for two weeks. Today there will be several prisoners, convicted of various crimes, sentenced. There are about four still to be sentenced.

In Judge Westmoreland's court yesterday the civil side of the docket was in progress. Several minor cases were disposed of.

The living will, which has been produced with the marvelous success it deserved in several cities, will be given in Atlanta for the benefit of the woman's department of the exposition. The manager of the affair will be Madame Arcan, who has successfully conducted a number of these affairs. Those who will take part are requested to meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of Miss Mamie Goldsmith, on Peachtree street.

Yesterday afternoon little Jamie McNabb, the bright and interesting little boy of Mr. and Mrs. McNabb, was buried in Hollywood cemetery. Mr. McNabb is chief engineer of the Chattahoochee River Street railroad. Little Jamie was a bright little fellow, not quite two years old, the pride of his father and mother.

On account of the inclement weather the picnic of the Central Congregational Sunday school that was to have occurred today at Stone Mountain has been postponed. The picnic will probably occur next Saturday.

Several interventions against the Marietta and North Georgia railroad were filed in the clerk's office yesterday afternoon for county taxes. Among the number was an intervention for \$93.22 filed in behalf of Gilmer county; one for \$7.60 for Canton, Ga., and one for \$9.64 for Ellijay, Ga. The interventions were filed by Messrs. James and Bell.

Commissioner Lorenz, of the United States postal service, is in the city and will hold a hearing in the United States court room this morning for the purpose of testing the claims of mail carriers for working over the required time.

## LADIES WILL RUN IT.

They Will Have Charge of the Columbian Bookstore Today.

The ladies of the woman's board will conduct the Columbian bookstore on Whitehall street for the benefit of their department today. Mrs. Porter King, chairman of the literary committee, will have charge of the store.

A number of ladies will take charge when the store is opened this morning, and will remain in charge during the day and until the place is closed at night. The proprietor of the store has very generously donated a good share of the proceeds of the day's sales to the department, and the ladies are very grateful to him for his admirable public spirit.

The ladies have been preparing for quite awhile to make the day's business a success, and there is every indication that they will succeed. They will make a specialty of business and account books and encyclopedias.

A number of the most active ladies in the board are at work and will be in charge of the store today.

## LADIES ASK PROTECTION.

Governor Atkinson Is Requested To Call Out the Military.

A petition bearing the names of the ladies of Andersonville reached Governor Atkinson yesterday. It was on the same line as that which had been previously received from the officials and citizens of the town asking that military companies be ordered to that place on Decoration Day so that trouble from the visiting crowds might be averted. The trouble last year was recalled. The people of the little town are very much in earnest and are sincere in their belief that the militia should be at readiness to put down any incipient riot. The governor has ordered the sheriff to be at Andersonville that day with a sufficient strong posse to preserve order. Colonel Wiley, of the Second regiment, has been ordered to hold the troops in readiness to be transported at once to the place should there be any serious trouble, though the governor is of the opinion that the militia will be completely given the matter there will be no trouble whatever.

## Capitol Notes.

Some of the members of the military staff are going through the ob-wat-a-difference in the morning stage.

The tax collectors of Butts, Crawford, Monroe and Upson counties will hereafter deposit with the Monroe Banking, Loan and Guaranty Company of Forsyth, that bank having made the necessary bond as a depository.

The governor has offered a reward of \$100 for the capture of Ed Johnson, who escaped from Bibb county jail. Johnson was under a twenty-year sentence for voluntary manslaughter, having been convicted in Dodge superior court.

William Whitlock, boy who was convicted of a misdemeanor in Elbert county in August, 1894, having pleaded guilty, and been sentenced to twelve months, with his sentence commuted to ten months, with four days a month allowance for good behavior. He was only thirteen years of age when convicted, and as he is said to be weak-minded the governor rendered a decision in his favor.

## PICTURESQUE LENOX.

Mrs. Dixon's Summer Home Sold to Mrs. Judge Simmons.

The beautiful and celebrated summer home of Mrs. Dixon, Lenox, has been sold to Mrs. Judge Simmons.

This place is located nine or ten miles out of the city on the Georgia Cattle road and the place contains about forty acres.

The price paid for it is not given, but it is said that it runs away up in the thousands. The place was through the hands of real estate firm of A. J. West & Co., who have lately begun with great earnestness a revival of real estate transactions.

This firm lately sold to Mr. Campbell a handsome piece of property on Cedar street, also a lot on Pine street to R. D. Woodall. Two houses and lots on Jefferson street have been sold by the same firm to C. J. Haden.

Many other lots have lately changed hands through this firm.

"I have a dear little babe, and am well. I thank Mrs. Pinkham for this, as she could not motherless woman. I was a victim of female troubles. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me."

Mrs. Geo. C. Kitchin, 351 Sheddler Ave., Brook.

## NO HARM TO THE PLAN

The Cathedral System Is Not Affected in the Least Regard.

## PROVISION FOR A NEW PARISH

The Adjournment of the Diocesan Convention Yesterday.

## ST. ANDREWS BROTHERHOOD LAST NIGHT

The Exercises at the Church Were Especially Interesting—The Work of the Woman's Auxiliary.

The cathedral system of the diocese of Georgia has not been shaken in the least by the action of the convention last Thursday evening and no resolution introduced at that session bears even remotely upon one cathedral plan.

A report was circulated yesterday afternoon to the effect that the bishop had been accepted in his plans with reference to the cathedral and quite a number of the delegates discussed the matter with indignation.

Bishop Nelson himself, however, was disposed to treat the matter lightly, stating that no action had been taken by the convention.

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## Ladies' Auxiliary of the Episcopal church.

This organization of the church includes every lady member belonging to it and embraces not only the United States, but many foreign countries. The meeting last Wednesday evening was the annual session of the Georgia branch.

The Georgia branch is divided into five archdeaconries and each of these is represented by a secretary. The secretaries present at the meeting were: Miss Johnson, of Savannah; Miss Nelson, of Albany; Miss Griffin, of Columbus; Mrs. F. H. Miller, of Augusta, and Mrs. N. P. Black, of Atlanta.

In addition to the secretaries, more than a hundred ladies were present, and the meeting was quite a large one. Bishop Nelson opened the meeting with a cordial address of welcome.

The reports of the several secretaries were read, and by these it was shown that \$18,000 had been collected by the ladies during the year for missions and church improvement. This result of their work was extremely gratifying to the bishop and to all the members of the auxiliary.

Mrs. Nellie P. Black was elected chairman of the auxiliary and presided over the deliberations. This is a well-merited compliment to one of the most active and devoted members of the association.

The resignation of Miss Johnson as general secretary for the state was accepted with regret, and Mrs. F. H. Miller, of Augusta, was elected to fill the vacancy.

A large amount of business was transacted and the pressure of work was such that an afternoon session was held. At the close of the session the members of the auxiliary boarded the street cars and took a delightful ride.

This is one of the most effective organizations of the church, and its good work deserves to be commended.

Drakeford, Ex-Treasurer, Was Deceived To Be In Contempt.

Another chapter in the African Emigration Society troubles was resolved off yesterday before Judge Lumpkin when Frank Drakeford, formerly treasurer, was found guilty of contempt of court.

Drakeford's bond was placed at \$500 and he readily gave it.

It was with Drakeford that the troubles of the emigration society here began. When the organization was formed Drakeford was selected as temporary treasurer. He collected the money of the society and remained in charge until a regular treasurer was elected.

The new treasurer was appointed and gave the necessary bond. He then made a demand on Drakeford for the money. Drakeford refused to give it up and said that he would not and could not.

Three warrants were thereupon taken out charging him with larceny after trust. One of these was dismissed this week by Judge Lumpkin.

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There Was a Visit to the Barracks in the Morning and a Grand Ball Was on Last Night—Trip to Lookout.

THE U. S. C  
Baking Po  
ing strength.

**LEG OF MUTTON ROASTED.**—Time,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour or 20 minutes to each pound. A leg of mutton intended for roasting can be kept much longer than for boiling, but must be tipped very dry, and dusted with flour and pepper. Cut off knuckle, remove thick skin, and trim off piece of thick flank. Put a little salt and water into dripping pan, baste joint for short time with it, then use gravy from meat itself, basting every ten minutes. Serve with gravy poured round it. The

government officially rep  
powder superior to *all* ot  
(Bulletin 13, Ag'1 D

ports ROYAL  
ners in leaven.  
(p't, p. 599.)

was only a short while before the business session when the train pulled into Atlanta and the delegates hurried to the ball.

**A BRILLIANT BALL.**

Delegates Entertained by the Atlanta Division at the Kimball.

At the Kimball last night was tendered the visiting delegates by the Atlanta division a brilliant banquet and ball.

sted in the woman's department of the exposition will arrive in Atlanta today. They come on exposition business and

500 buys two new 3-room houses, lot \$4x4, fronting three streets, in western part of city. Will pay big interest.  
500 buys 8-room house, all conveniences, corner lot, 50x120 to alley, on E. Fair street.  
145x125 to alley on Linden avenue.  
500 buys 4-room house, lot 50x162, on Corveys avenue. Cheap.  
500 buys store and rooms, corner lot 9x100, on Highland avenue.  
Elegant home on Washington Heights at low figure on following terms: \$600 cash,

universally liked. At present he represents a big Boston house on the road, where his warm geniality makes him welcome to every hotel and railway train.

**Story Brick Building.**  
**Stores and 25 Rooms.**

**Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers**

**\$6,750—For a beautiful home on Howard**

**G. W. ADAIR,**  
**Real Estate,**  
14 Wall street, Kimball house.  
I would like to rent to a good tenant  
the magnificent retail storehouse Nos.

\$3,000 buys property on a corner, now renting for \$50 per month.  
 \$1,000 buys a large Copenhill lot.  
 15 acres 5 miles out on the Peachtree road, cheap.  
 Mr. J. A. Gifford is associated with us.







